able the subsidised foodgrains to needy and deserving sections of the population.

With a view to improving the reach of the PDS in desert, drought prone, hilly and tribal areas, the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments/ UT Administrations, identified about 1700 blocks covered by various area specific programmes for implementing the scheme for Revamping the PDS. State Governments had agreed to open additional fair price shops (FPS), issue additional ration cards, create/hire storage capacity for stocking of foodgrains to the interior areas, make arrangements wherever possible for doorstep delivery of PDS commodities at the doorsteps of FPSs and set up Vigilance Committees of beneficiaries at FPS/Village level etc. Substantial progress has been achieved in -the opening of additional fair price shops, issue of additional ration cards. The Central and State Governments are monitoring the progress made in this regard.

The foodgrains meant for distribution in the Revamped PDS areas are specially subsidised by the Central Government. The Central Issue Prices (CUP) of foodgrains for these areas is Rs. 50 per quintal lower than (the normal PDS areas. Measures have been taken to improve the allocations and -availability of PDS food?™"™ in the RPDS areas.

Items declared *aa* essential commodities

3805. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state ;

(a) what are the details of items declared as essential commodities by Government;

(to) whether Government propose to prune the list of essential commodities to keep only items of mass consumption; arid

(c) if so, what are the details in this regaird ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) A list of items declared as essential under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is annexed *{See* below).

(.b) and (c) Review of the list of essen-Lai commodities is undertaken by Government from time to time in consultation witn the Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with the items and addition'deletions to th6 list are made accordingly.

LIST OF COMMODITIES DECLARED ESSENTIAL UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

Declared under Clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act

1. Cattle Fodder, including oilcakes and other concent-rates.
2. Coal, including coke and other derivatives.
3. Component parts and accessories of automobiles.
4. Cotton and woolled textiles.
5. Drags.
6. Foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils.
7. lion and Steel, including manufactured products of Iron & Steel.
8. Paper, including newsprint, paperboard and straw board.
9. Petroleum and Petroleum products.
10. Raw Cotton, whether ginned or UQ-giimned and cotton seeds.
11. Raw jute.

Declared under sub-clause (xi) of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act

12. lute textiles.
13. Fertilisers, whether inorganic, organic or mixed.
14. Nou-fercou« metals.
15. Organic heavy chemicals.
16. Inorganic heavy chemicals.
17. Cinema films (raw).
18. Press Mud.
19. Cement.

20. Manufactures and semi-manufactures of non-ferrous metals.

21. Soap.

22. Cinema Carbon.

23. Textile machinery ;—

(i) Blow room machinery.

(ii) Carving engines,

(iii) Dmaw frames,

(iv) Speed frames.

(v) Ring frames, (vi)

Winding machines, (vii)

Doubling machines, (viti)

Reeling machines, (ix)

Bundling madhines.

(x) Power looms, (xi)

Bailing machines.

(xii) Side frames of Power looma.

(xiri) Spare parts of power loom* and ling frames.

(xiv) Woolcombing machinery.

(xv) Woollen :—

(i) paig washing machines.

(ii) nag tearing machines.

(dii) rag outtimg machine and

(iv) gamnoting machine.

(xvi) Warp knitting machines including Rashel knitting machine* worked by power;

(xvii) embroidery machines, other (than sewing type embroidery machines worked by power and used for decorating the textile fabrics with designs formed with any type of dihread by the help of needles;

(xviii) lace making machines worked by power and used for production of fabrics of open mesh or net formed by crossing and intertwisting thread; and

(xix) machines worked by power and used for printing of cloth by means of engraved rollers or screens.

24. Textiles made from silk,

25. Textiles made wholly or in part from man-made celkiiosic and non-cellulosic spun fibre.

26- Textiles made wholly or in part from cellulosic and non-cellulosic filament yarn,

27. Matches.

28. Ferro-silicon. *19.*

29.*ym®iasiMV*sG.

30. Ftenro-dhrome.

31. Ferro-molybdenunm.

32. Fenro-tangsten.

33. FermMiiainiganese.

34. Ferro-viaiiadium.

35. FeOTOnpfaospbiorus.

36. FenxH&tandium.

37. Ferrous scrap/containing more than-

(i) 0.50 Per cent Nickel or (ii) 0.20 Per cent Molybdenum, or (iii) 1.00 Per cent Tungsten, or (iv) 0.20 Per cent Vanadium, or (v) 1.00 Per cent Cobalt.

38. General lighting Service Lamps.

39. Soda Ash.

40. Dry cells for torches.

41. Kuinricame Lanterns.

42. Household appliances such as electric irons, heater and the like,

43. Synthetic Rubber.

44. Carbon black.

45. Polyvinyl chloride (P.V.C.) resins and compounds.

46. Polystyirence and Polystyrene moulding powder.

47. Polyethyehie and Polyethylene moulding powder.

48. Coconut husk (.Raw or vetted).

49. Tyres and tubes of buses and rrucks.

50. Dry cells and Batteries for Transistor Radios.

51. Tyres and Tubes of Animal Drawn Vehicle.

52. Electric Cables and wires.

53. Man-made cellulosic nnd non-cellulosic staple fibre.

54. Crude Oil.

55. Yarn made wholly or in pant from any of the following materials, namely :—

(i) cotton, (ii) wool, (iii) man-made cellulosic spun fibrej (iv) man-made non-cellulosic spun fibre, (v) silk.

56. (i) Man-made cellulosic and Non-cellulosic filament yarn, (ii) Nylon Tyre/CtordylFabric.

57. Exercise Books.

58. Coir fibre extracted from coconut husks.

59. Insecticides Fungicides, Weedicides and the like.

60. Tea.

61. 'Power threshers.

62. (i) Seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruit and vegetables, (ii) seeds of cattle fodder and (iid) jute seeds. To be used for sowing or planting (including seedlings and tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, roots, cuttings and all types of grants and other vege-tatively propagated material of food crops or cattle fodder).

63. Surgical Implants.

64. Natural Gas.

65. Hydraulic Brake Fluid.

66. (i) Switches fox domestic and simitar purposes (ii) 2-AMP Switches, (iii) 3-pin plugs and Socket out lets.

Inadequate supply of foodgrains to Bihar

3806. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA

MOHAMMED AFZAL alias

MEEM AFZAL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantum of foodgrains being supplied to Bihar is much less than that of its monthly requirement, if so, the reasons therefor ?

(b) whether it is afeo a fact that in the light of new policy of the Government of India Revamped Public Distribution System has been introduced in 1974 in selected districts where consumers do not get iquired foodgrains;

(c) whether Government propose to supply immediately foodgrains to Bihar as per the actual requirements of the state; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE 'MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRI-©UTTON WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MTNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) ; (a) *to* (d) The allotments of rice and wheat are made to the various States/Union Territories on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States/UTs, seasonal availabality and other related factors. The Central supply of foodgrains for the Public Distribution System (PDS) is supplemental to open market availability, and is not meant for meeting the entire demands of the States and UTs. Accordingly, the Government of Bihar has been allotted monthly quantity of 24,580 MTs of rice and 51,580 MTs of wheat from June, 1992 including 9,580 tonnes of rice, 9,580 tonnes of wheat for Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS). Besides, the following additional quantities of rice